

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 5144.

號三月正年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880.

日二十月一十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GORDON & GOTT, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 1, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BEVILIO, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£20,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, THE ARCADE, STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

will repeat their PERFORMANCE of

SHERIDAN'S COMEDY IN FOUR ACTS, "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,"

ON MONDAY NEXT, 5th JANUARY, 1880.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m. Performance to commence at 9 p.m. PUNCTUALLY.

Admission 2s. by Tickets only, to be obtained at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd Prox.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879. ja3

"OUR BOYS"

DRAMATIC COMPANY, comprising the following Artists:—

MISS EMILY BLAIN, MISS MINNIE NORDT, MRS. NORVILLE, MESSRS FRANK STUART, GEO. NORVILLE, G. CROFTON, AND HARRY FRANKLIN.

Will arrive EARLY in JANUARY, and will give THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY.

Full Particulars in future Advertisements.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.
Ho gkong, December 22, 1879.

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY

will perform "THE SOLOER" AT THE CITY HALL THEATRE, ON FRIDAY, the 23rd January, at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be purchased and places secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after SATURDAY, the 17th Proximo.

W. WHEELER, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, December 29, 1879. ja24

For Sale.

ED. CHASTEL & Co., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS, recently Imported ex Late Arrivals, of the very Highest Class and most Popular Brands. Consisting of:—

OLARETS. WHITE WINES. Sauternes. Graves. Barsac. Chateau Latour Blanche. Chateau Yquem. Hochheimer. &c., &c., &c.

BURGUNDIES. MANZANILLA. VINO DE PASTO. AMONTILLADO. CHAMBERTIN. BRAUNE. POMMARD. FINE OLD PORT WINES. CHAMPAGNES. MME. VVE. CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN. THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co. B. & E. PERRIER.

JAS. HENNESSY'S, *** and CUTLER PALMER'S **, *** BRANDIES. FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY. SWAINE & BOOD'S OLD TOM GIN. JOHN DE KUTPER'S HOLLAND GENEVA.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS' PURE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY (Dalmore Distillery), a specially selected Blend of 10 years Old Scotch Whisky.

LIQUEURS. CHATEAUBREUSE, COCACAO, ANISETTE, CREME DE VANILLE, CREME DE MOKA, &c., &c., &c.

ED. CHASTEL & Co. Hongkong, December 22, 1879. ja5

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., to sell by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), on

FRIDAY, the 16th of January, 1880, at 2 p.m., on Board—The GERMAN BRIG "CARL,"

of 225 Registered Tons, as she now lies at anchor off Yow-mah-tee, with all her MASTS, SAILS, and INVENTORY, complete.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co.; or, to the Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary. F. RAPP, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Dec. 23, 1879. ja16

Intimations.

DR. EASTLAKE has Returned from MANILA, and will Receive PATIENTS at his Office, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, January 1, 1880. fe2

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. ROGERS has returned and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS.—No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
Hongkong, December 8, 1879.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS. GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let. MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, December 4, 1879. ja4

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW. The Steamship "NAMO," Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 4th Prox., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1879. ja4

FOR SHANGHAI. (Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEEFOO, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.) The Steamship "GLENFINLAS," Capt. H. G. WILCOX, R.N., will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 5th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1880. ja5

FOR SAIGON. The British Steamer "CHARLTON," Captain JOHNSON, will load here for the above Port, and will leave this on THURSDAY, the 6th Inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE.
Hongkong, January 2, 1880. ja8

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY. (Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Company's Steamship "HECTOR," Captain H. JONES, will be despatched on or about the 8th January, 1880.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, December 30, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Company's Steamship "ANCHISES," Captain C. JACKSON, will be despatched on or about the 7th January, 1880.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, December 22, 1879.

FOR SHANGHAI. The Steamship "CLAYHOUSE," BROWN, Master, expected here on or about the 7th Inst. from Singapore, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1880.

FOR SHANGHAI. The Steamship "HESPERIA," Capt. JOHANNSEN, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, December 31, 1879.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Steamship "GORDON CASTLE," WARRING, Commander, will call here shortly, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, December 29, 1879.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Company's Steamship "YOLGA," Commandant GUIBARD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, January 2, 1880.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Company's Steamship "TRAOUADY," Commandant GAUVAIN, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, January 2, 1880.

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G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, January 2, 1880.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Barkentine "KATIE FLICKINGER," GRIMAN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Schooner "MOSES B. TOWER," HALL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Ship "JOHN NICHOLSON," CAMPBELL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 24, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "WILLOW," BARBER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 16, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Bark "GARTMORN," ELLWOOD, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "OHINAMAN," MACKENZIE, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "ELIZABETH CHILDS," LINDSAY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "PAZMA," BINGE, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 American Ship "PRINCE FREDERICK," CLAGUE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 German Bark "PAZMA," BINGE, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 American Ship "PRINCE FREDERICK," CLAGUE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 American Ship "PRINCE FREDERICK," CLAGUE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL

agreements.

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

**DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.**Trade Mark.—"PHOSPHODYNE."
Protected under the Trade Marks Act (39 and 80
Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's
Most Excellent Majesty," 20th
August, 1875.Certificates under this Act have been granted to
Dr. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right
the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in Eng-
land, Australia, Africa, China,
Canada, and India.Discovered and so named, A.D.
1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt,
and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for
Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement,
Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostra-
tion, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive,
Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutri-
tion, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline,
and all morbid Conditions of the System de-
pendent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the
Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain,
Nerves and Muscles; Re-energizes the Failing
Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and
Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric
Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous
Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart
Diseases, from whatever cause.**IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VI-
SITING OR RESIDING IN HOT
CLIMATES.**—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa,
and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in
the most perfectly assimilable form the essential
Vitalizing properties of Phosphorus, which re-
animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when
impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large
number of Testimonials from all parts of the
World, freely offered from private persons;
Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men
who are well known, speak of its marvellous
powers in Nervous Debility, Want of
Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases,
and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass
of each bottle, and the genuine PHOS-
PHODYNE is manufactured only at DR.
LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England.
Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal
Proceedings will be taken against all Persons
selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—Every bottle
bears the British Government Stamp, with the
words, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London,
England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honorable
Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FOR-
GERY.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,

Of Bay House, 22, Gaisford St., London,
England.(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of
Phosphodyne.)
Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any
Court of Law in London, England, and he re-
spectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the
Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right,
against Falsehood and Fraud.**A BASE FRAUD** is being per-
petrated by the Advertisement
of a Worthless Imitation of Dr.
LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the
Newspaper Press of India and the
Colonies, the nature of which may
be guessed from the fact that the
originators of these Advertise-
ments DO NOT, AND DARE NOT
insert them in the Papers Publish-
ed in the United Kingdom, neither
may the Spurious Article, sought
to be foisted upon the Public
abroad, BE SOLD in the British
Isles.PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so
named by Dr. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862.
The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at
Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864.
This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR'S
Testimonials, the dates of which have been
fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867,
as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been
basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the
False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters,
with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine
"Phosphodyne" bears the Christian and
Surname, with Address, as above; also the Re-
gistered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE,"
to copy which is Engraved.**Appointed Agents for Dr. LALOR'S
Phosphodyne in India and China.**
THELACHER & Co., Bombay, Bencoolen, and Poona;
SMITH & STANLEY & Co., and BATHURST and
Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA
& Co., Bangalore; RANGCOO DISPENSARY, No.
215, Dalhousie Street; E. GILLON & Co., Lahore;
J. L. WELLS & Co., Shanghai, China; HONG
KONG DISPENSARY, Hong Kong; and all the
Leading Merchants in India and China.Copies of Dr. LALOR'S Prospectus, "THE
OZONE OF LIFE AND CAUSES OF DEATH," on the
Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on applica-
tion to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

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Intimations.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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Intimations.

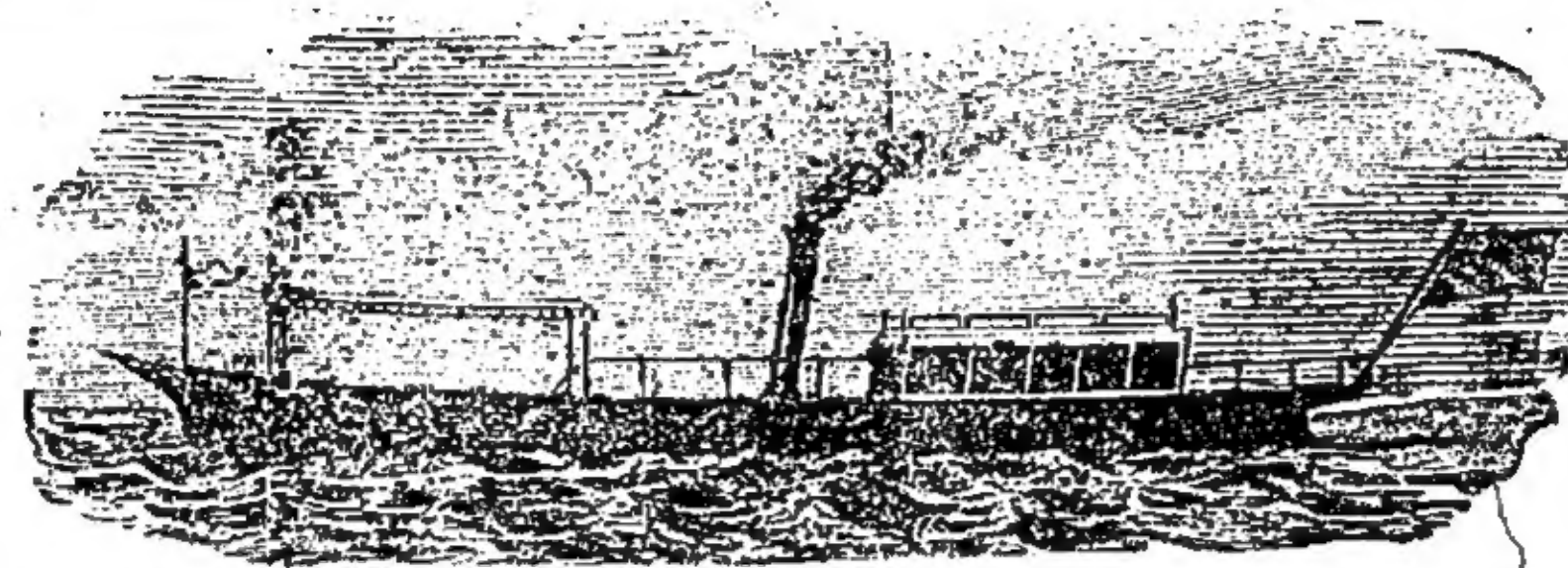
In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,*Lea & Perrins*which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE **NORTON'S** MARK.**CANOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthening of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefit to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1/4, 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION:

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

**YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.**

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW & CO.

(Late YARROW & HEDDERLEY).

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

9nov79 1w 52t 9nov80

THE SAFEST MILD
APERTIENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.**DINNEFORD'S****FLUID
MAGNESIA.**DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

5ap79s 1w 52t 5ap80

THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most efficacious in curing either the dangerous malady of
the slightest complaints which are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the
hills.Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race,
and which, if not cured, lead to the most dangerous
and sometimes fatal disorders of the liver and
bowels—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
jaundice, and cholera.**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**Is the most efficacious remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; it is, in fact, when
used according to the printed directions, never fails to
cure skin, deep and superficial ulcers.These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized
world, with directions for use in almost every language.They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States.

20ap78 1w 52t

PERFUMERY.**J. & E. Atkinson's**

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET

POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-

DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP.

TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORONA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English
Perfumery.Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
the World.**J. & E. ATKINSON,**

24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

7jan79 1w 52t

Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.

185, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-

vertisements, &c., for the China Mail

Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.

THE WEAK MADE STRONG,

BY

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.Prepared from the finest Scotch Malt,
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
Analytical Chemists.It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it im-
partially immediate strength, assists diges-
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
freely taken by total abstainers without any
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or
three times a day. The Extract should be
kept lying down in a cool place.Copies of the Original Testimonials from
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
upon application to the Manufacturer.Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
facturer, O. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
East Margate.Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
Co., Hongkong

4jan79 1w 52t

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**STEEL PENS.**

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.****DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.**CAUTION.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. F.Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribed it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the sec-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it at all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.Chlorodyne is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.Chlorodyne is the best remedy known for
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma,
Chlorodyne effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.Chlorodyne acts like a charm in diar-
rhea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.Chlorodyne effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.Chlorodyne is the only palliative in
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.From a Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1865) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS
BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,
the patient recovered.Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera."So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."See leading article, Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.**CAUTION.**—None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

68, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/4, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,
and 11s.

9au79 1w 52t 9au80

Intimations.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,
which is quite harmless to Domestic
Animals.In exterminating Beetles the success of
this Powder is extraordinary, and no one
need be troubled by those pests. It is
perfectly clean in application.Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEA-
TING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious,
and fail in giving satisfaction.Sold by all Chemists in small bottles
1/- & 2/6 each.**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for INTESTINAL THREAD
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall, Gildersome,

Nov. 29th, 1876.

Dear Sir, I think it nothing but my
duty to inform you of the immense sale I
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may
justly say is enormous, and in every case
gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now
in stock two bottles containing the Round
Worms brought me during the last few
days by customers, one Worm 40 yards
long. I dare not be without the remedy.

—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and
Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas fraud-
ulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy
have been sold, I hereby request anyone
knowing of the vendor of the same to com-
municate with me; on conviction of the
offender a liberal reward will be paid.

4oc79 1w 31mob80

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,

華字日報 (Wah Tass Yat Po),

CREATED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-

signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail

from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CAU,
as Translator and General Manager of the
newspaper, which under its new régime
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
cellent medium for advertising, especially
as the Manager is able to devote his whole
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the China Mail.The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisers.The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

Yuen Mow Office.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Heperia*, Capt. JOHANNSEN, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 5th January, 1880, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879. j57

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. O. GRABE in our Firm CEASED, by Expiration of Contract, on the 31st of December, 1879.

Mr. O. GRABE will continue to sign our Firm until 31st May of 1880. Mr. GUSTAV FISCHER has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date.

E. MEYER & Co.

Tientsin, 1st of January, 1880. j62

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. LEONARD STALL in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last. Mr. F. O. DITTMER is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1880. j63

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879. j64

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. j65

NOTICE.

INTIMATIONS.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

40, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, December 20, 1879. j66

NOTICE.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

E. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an EXTENSIVE MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are:—460 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.

Office, 20, PRATA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879. j67

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "MENNUIR" will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 3, 1880. j68

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Suez*, Capt. EATON, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also hereby informed that any Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 12th Instant.

D. SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 3, 1880. j69

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 9th January, 1880, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

A COLLECTION OF BOOKS.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1880. j70

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 6th Jan., 1880, at Noon, at his Auction Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

An Invoice of MORTON'S OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS, newly imported, consisting of Pickles, Tartaric, Assorted Jams in 1-lb. tins, Table Vinegar, Salad Oil, Table Salt, Vermicelli, Pudding Raisins, Chocolate and Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Lea & Perrins' Sauce, Mixed Peel, Figs, Olives, Oatmeal, Almonds, Red Herrings, Salmon and Lobsters in 1-lb. tins, Oxford Sauces, German Sausages, Green Peas, etc., etc.

3 cases each 12 doz. 2-lb. tins Huntley & Palmer's Assorted Biscuits.

3 cases each 12 doz. 1-lb. tins Huntley & Palmer's Assorted Biscuits.

5 cases each 30 loaves Refined Sugar.

10 cases each 6 doz. Assorted Confectionery.

Cases of Busk's Danish Butter choicest quality in 1-lb., 2-lb. and 4-lb. tins.

5 cases Hama.

5 barrels Split Peas.

10 cases Round Dutch Cheese.

Cases of Quarts Bass's Ale, by Cameron and Saunders.

Cases of Quarts Guinness's Stout, by E. & J. Burke.

20 cases Sardines in ½ tins.

5 cases Champignons in ½ tins.

5 cases do. in ½ do.

100 boxes Candles.

5 cases each 28 boxes of 6 doz. London Honey Soap.

Hubbuck's Red Lead and White Zinc.

An Invoice of Hollow Ware.

Turkish Towels, Huckaback Towels, Flannels, Tweeds, Pilot Cloth, Undershirts, Socks, etc., etc.

An Invoice of Handmade Oleographs, gilt framed.

15 cases Safety Matches.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1880. j65

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

PAUMA, German barque, Capt. Binge.—Melchers & Co.

PEIKO, German barque, Capt. Seekamp.—Siemssen & Co.

MOSES B. TOWER, American barkentine, Capt. C. Hall.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ALICE REED, American barque, Capt. J. H. Kilbeam.—Melchers & Co.

AMY TURNER, American barque, Captain A. W. Newell.—Russell & Co.

MIDDLESEX, British barque, Captain A. Walsh.—Borneo Company.

GABRIELI, American barque, Capt. T. J. Forbes.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FRANCO FREDERICK, British ship, Capt. John Clague.—Vogel & Co.

KARIE FLOCKINGER, Amer. barkentine, Capt. Gilman.—Russell & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3, *Suez*, British steamer, 1390, J. D. Eaton, Calcutta Dec. 18, Penang 24, and Singapore 26, General.—DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Jan. 3, *R. M. Hayward*, American barkentine, from Whampoa.

Jan. 3, *Hochung*, Chinese steamer, 349, Peterson, Shanghai Dec. 30, General.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Jan. 3, *Emulation*, British barque, 391, Quinn, Kuchelnitz Dec. 24, Coal.—WIELER & Co.

Jan. 3, *Kiungchow*, British steamer, 169, A. N. Love, Hoihow Dec. 23, General.—Kwong ACHSONG.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 3, *Bonita*, for Hamburg.

3, *Agut*, for Hamburg.

3, *Blanca*, for London.

3, *Emerald*, for London.

3, *Flensburg*, for London.

3, *Hochung*, for Canton.

3, *Mendana*, for Amoy & Shanghai.

3, *Diamond*, for Amoy.

3, *Churruca*, for Manila.

3, *Emuy*, for Amoy.

CLEARED.

For *Hochung*, for Shanghai, Mrs. Mortimer, and 10 Chinese.

For *Suez*, from Straits, 103 Chinese.

For *Kiungchow*, from Hoihow, 14 Chinese.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Diamond*, for Amoy, 19 Chinese.

Per *Churruca*, for Manila, 18 Chinese, and 1 European deck.

Per *Emuy*, for Amoy, 20 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Diamond*, for Amoy, 19 Chinese.

Per *Churruca*, for Manila, 18 Chinese, and 1 European deck.

Per *Emuy*, for Amoy, 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Suez* reports: First part from Singapore light winds and fine weather, latter part strong monsoon and high sea.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer *Hochung* reports: Left Shanghai Dec. 30th at noon. Arrived at Hongkong Jan. 3rd at 7 a.m., had strong N.W. gale to Pihkshan Island, then had N.E. wind with rainy weather to Ock-sou Island, thence to port fine weather.

The British barque *Emulation* reports: Left port on the 28th, wind from N.E. till the morning of 29th, when wind shifted to W.N.W. backing to North and blowing a gale. On the 29th had gale and high sea which drove long-boat in, and washed away a quantity of bulwarks. The gale moderated on the 30th, and to port we experienced fine weather.

The British steamer *Kiungchow* reports: Left Hoihow on the morning of the 28th; shortly after encountered dense fog, and had to anchor several times before getting to Nowchow; at which place we arrived on the 29th too late to get through the Straits. Left on the morning of the 30th; encountered a strong N.E. gale and heavy sea and was obliged to put back; left again on the 2nd; moderate breeze and fine weather throughout.

CARGOES.

Per British ship *Endymion*, Hongkong to New York, sailed 10th December:—7,542 rolls Matting, 3,000 bales Cassia, 25 cases Soy, 220 pkgs. Onnes, 27 pkgs. Chinaware, 5 pkgs. Preserves, 36 pkgs. Sandries, 375 pkgs. Firecrackers (8,000 boxes), and 425 pkgs. Fams.

Per German barque *Oberon*, Hongkong to New York, sailed 13th December:—4,300 rolls Matting, 51 bales Straw Goods, and 1,250 pkgs. Firecrackers (10,000 boxes).

Per British steamer *Scindia*, Hongkong to New York, sailed 16th December:—2,000 bales Cassia, 121 bales Straw Braid, 25 bales Raw Silk, 2 pkgs. Silk Goods, 1,506 pkgs. Chinese Merchandise, 15 pkgs. Paper, 1,970 rolls Matting, 200 cases Cassia Buds, and 50 cases Star Aniseed.

Per German barque *Ipigania*, Hongkong to New York, sailed 22nd December:—6,700 rolls Matting, 400 cases Cassia Buds, 60 cases Essential Oil, 20 cases Vermillion, and 600 ½-chests Tea, 24,000 lbs. (Canton).

Per British 3-m. schooner *Jessie McDonald*, sailed 23rd December:—For London, 2,500 boxes Cassia, 100 rolls Matting, 74 bales Waste Silk, and 1,019 tubs Camphor.

Per S. S. *Antenor*, Hongkong to London, sailed 25th December:—4,900 lbs. Congou, 38,250 lbs. S. O. Pekoe, 51,876 lbs. S. O. total 133,026 lbs.; 2,551 rolls Matting, 29 pkgs. Silk Piece Goods, and 300 pkgs. Sandries.

Per S. S. *Feronia*, sailed 28th December:—Hongkong to London, 370,301 lbs. Congou, 106,470 lbs. Scented Capers, and 4,617 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe.

Per German barque *Hieronymus*, Hongkong to New York, sailed 31st December:—160 cases Cassia, 200 cases Gall Nuts, 100 cases Soy, 680 pkgs. Chinese Merchandise, and 5,304 rolls Matting.

Per S. S. *City of Peking*, sailed 24th December:—For Yokohama, 3,750 bales Yarn, and 104 pkgs. Merchandise; for San Francisco, 39,823 bags Rice, 1,195 bags Beans, 188 bags Pepper, 345 bags Coffee, 57 bags Sago, 1,034 boxes Oil, 607 Empty Quicksilver Flasks, 3 pkgs. Silks, 61 pkgs. Tea (2,250 lbs.), 1,040 bales Gunnies, and 5,588 pkgs. Merchandise; for Victoria, 2 pkgs. Opium, 2 pkgs. Copper, and 196 pkgs. Merchandise; for Honolulu, 78 pkgs. Merchandise; for San Jose de Guatemala, 2 pkgs. Silks; for Punta Arenas, 1 pkg. Silks, and 1 pkg. Merchandise; for Callao, 1 pkg. Opium; for New York, 209 bales Raw Silk, 100 pkgs. Tea (2,950 lbs.), 2 pkgs. Hats, 1 pkg. Silks, and 47 pkgs. Merchandise; for Boston, 14 pkgs. Hats; for Chicago, 38 pkgs. Tea (2,052 lbs. from Amoy).

Per British 3-m. schooner *Ebenezer*, sailed 3rd January:—For London, 2,100 boxes Cassia, 2,124 tubs Camphor, and 150 bales Waste Silk.

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MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Namoa* leaves for Coast Ports.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Borden. Morning Service vice 11, Evening 5.45. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, & Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every Sunday. Wednesday and Friday, at 11 a.m. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

What's to be done with Yakob Khan? The reports and telegrams appearing in the Indian and Home Papers, a fair running summary of which we have endeavored to lay before our readers, naturally would lead us to expect some grave announcement regarding him. Recent Papers bring the rumour that the Military Commission had recommended his execution, but the *Pioneer*, whose information can always be depended on, sets the matter at rest thus:

A report concerning Yakob Khan was sent to the Government of India by the Military Commission, and the authorities on the spot were awaiting the decision of the Government as to what further steps were to be taken. There was something ominous about this aspect of affairs, and people began at once to ask whether the ex-Ameer had been found out in any treachery which would render him liable to the supreme penalty exacted from so many of his late subjects. From various indications in our correspondent's letters it may be gathered that camp opinion is craving some more illustrious victims than those who have been immolated so far at the Bala Hisar. And it was evident that a good many people were hoping to see the most illustrious of all possible victims, led some morning to the scaffold. From this feeling to the promulgation of a rumour that the Military Commission had recommended Yakob Khan's execution, was only a single step. However, we feel tolerable confidence, though the nature of the Military Commission's report still remains confidential, in predicting that the issue of the present deliberations, whatever it may turn out, will not be the tragedy thus anticipated. There are people whom it is impolitic to hang, whatever they do, and circumstances under which it would be impolitic to hang anybody; and both these considerations forbid the idea in Yakob Khan's case. Furthermore, whatever record may leap to light, regarding efforts to temporize, which the ex-Ameer may have made after the massacre, it is extravagant to suppose that he was tainted in any way with the primary guilt of the outbreak. He probably did weak and foolish things after the catastrophe as well as before, and his later proceedings might be interpreted as giving him an *ex post facto* responsibility for what occurred; but we have always contended that Yakob Khan was guiltless of any plotting in the first instance that can be truly described as treachery. His deportation from Kabul and his permanent seclusion at some place far enough from there to put an impassable gulf between him and Russian intrigues of the future, is a matter of necessity; but we are glad to feel that there is no reason to apprehend the distressing excitement that might ultimately be created even beyond the limits of this Empire, if a step were taken that the enemies of Great Britain would denounce for ever as cruel and vindictive.

Mr Yakob Khan has to be provided for, and Cetyweo also, the list of dethroned potentates who leech-fashion hang on to Great Britain becomes an uncomfortably long one. The intelligence of the death of Prince Almayon, the son of the late King Theodore, received the other day from England, removes one name from the list, and it is perhaps as well that he has not been called on to enter on what could not but prove an unenviable career. Theodore shot himself, and Lord Napier virtually said of him that it was about the best thing he could have done,—"I fail to discover a single point of view from which it is possible to regard his removal with regret." This little circumstance might be mentioned to Yakob Khan. Dhuleep Singh, the reputed son of a wife or concubine of Ranjeet Singh, the founder of the Sikh-Empire in the Punjab, after a residence in England of about thirty years, finds his allowance of £40,000 per annum inadequate. He has acquired, since embracing Christianity, all the extravagant habits of Western civilisation, and has taken steps to have his pension increased. His case, however, is more like Theodore's boy than the Ameer's. If anything but stern imprisonment is meted out to the Afghan, there will be discontent in the public mind.

A Peking letter, dated the 12th October, informs us, says the *Indian Mirror*, that the Chinese keep on the *qui vive* with regard to the Afghan troubles of the British. According to an English paper, Lord Lytton's friends declare that he is most anxious to retire from the Governor-Generalship of India before the next general election. His responsibilities are apparently growing in scope to him. The Mandalay correspondent of a contemporary writes—"I must admit that the Court are doing everything in their power to regain the entire confidence of the British subjects and traders of this place. A large force of nearly seven hundred soldiers has been posted in different parts of the city, and are doing the duties of a Police. I am told that some *budmahes* tried to make free with some of the property left behind by British and Mogul traders, and they were caught, and very severely handled. Some of the culprits nearly expired from the severe whipping meted out to them."

Mr Justice West, in attacking Mr Hope and his Bill in the Victoria of India's Legislative Council, has presented the English language with a new and beautiful phrase. "For human beings are fit for irresponsibility—natives of India are not." A contemporary remarks that apart from the dogmatic character of the aphorism, the intrinsic beauty of the phrase is great. To say that a man is not sufficiently responsible being to be trusted with irresponsibility, is a poetic licence which should not be allowed to serious beings. In order to show what a lucrative trade opium smuggling is, we may mention the fact that when on Friday the Assistant Magistrate fined a man who had 100 tolas of opium in his possession Rs. 950, the accused handed out at once a currency note for Rs. 1,000 in satisfaction of the fine. The man in question was a fortunate party.

gler in Moulmein, and arrived here only a few days ago to try his luck.—*Bangkok Gazette*, Dec. 5.

A TELEGRAM from Alexandria states that the Second Cleopatra's Needle, while being removed to America, has been seized by the creditors of the Egyptian Government.

THE Divorce Suit, about which we gave some time ago an extract from an American paper, has been decided in favour of the defendant, Mr C. E. Hill.

A NATIVE of Jaffna, named Mootia Pillay, is about to start a Tamil paper in Rangoon. The paper is to be lithographed. A prospectus has been sent round to all the leading natives in the town and mofussil.

INTELLIGENCE received from St Petersburg states that a whole division of troops, numbering from 30,000 to 40,000 men, has been ordered to proceed from the Caucasus to Central Asia, as well as several officers of the General staff at St Petersburg.

THE Japanese corvette *Fuso-kwan* arrived in Higo Bay on the 2nd instant, and left for the Korean Sea, which it is intended to survey, on the 3rd.

A BAMBOO-merchant of Osaka has received an order from a foreigner for 40,000 young *huro doko*, or black bamboos. He has already gathered together 30,000, but finds some difficulty in procuring the balance.

A HIGHLY respectable provincial newspaper in England, says the *Strait Times*, "reports that Lord Lytton has retired, either in dudgeon or disgust, from all active direction of affairs in India. Sir Richard (sic) Strachey [Sir John Strachey, the Finance Minister, has long been the bosom crony and right-hand of the Governor General] is practically governing the Empire, either with or without Lord Cranbrook's assistance or consent." It would be interesting to know what highly respectable paper in England has been so glib as to believe in Lord Lytton standing aside and admitting that any one was better qualified than himself to do any mortal thing in the world. He is too like his great master, the Prince of meddlers and muddlers, to think of such a course for a moment. With regard to Lord Lytton a very true remark is, by "Scrutator" who writes in *Truth*, put into the mouth of an M.P., diagnosed in a deputy-leutenant's uniform, who gave the writer a "Victory."

"Of all the inflated bosh," he said. "Disy, you mean?" I asked. "Yes; Disy," he continued. "Fancy his being reduced to puff Lord Lytton, who, as everyone knows, is an utter failure as a Victory."

THE *Pioneer* has the following with regard to the documents found in the archives of Cabul, showing the discreditable part which the Russian Government has played, recently, in Afghan politics:—

"The fact appears to be that an immense mass of correspondence relating to this matter is now before the Government at home, as the fruit of the researches which General Roberts has made since his occupation of the Afghan capital. The serious aspect is imparted to this correspondence by the fact that it includes direct instructions from the Russian Government to its agents in Central Asia, marking out the course they were to follow in their relations with Sher Ali. It will be remembered that the excuse made by the Russian Government for its disregard of old standing promises to regard Afghanistan as outside the sphere of Russian operations had reference to the recent action taken by the Indian Government since it has been administered by Lord Lytton, and since the course of events in Europe threatened an outbreak of direct war between England and Russia, in presence of which the sanctity of old pledges, according to the Russian view at any rate, would have been dissolved. The Russian mission of last year was accounted for entirely on this latter hypothesis. It was a defensive measure that the Russians felt bound to undertake in order to put themselves in a position to make an effective diversion against India, when once the declaration of war might be made. And the English papers have not hesitated to declare that the Russian mission was a legitimate consequence of Lord Lytton's interference and the warlike preparation of the Home Government. Now, it appears, the recently discovered papers show that Russian intrigues against Afghanistan were plotted by the Government at St. Petersburg as far back as 1873. The present papers going back to that year include documents bearing Prince Gortschakoff's signature, and affording conclusive proof that the excuses lately put forward by the Russian Government were absolutely insincere. Light is thrown upon some other phases of the Afghan episode, by other papers of the present series. Thus it appears that so late as 18 months ago, when our Government was threatening Sher Ali after the repulse of Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Russians assured their deluded victim that no English force could possibly reach Cabul in less than two years. But the essential feature of the present discovery is that which exhibits the utter disregard of truth involved in the language which Russian diplomacy has lately employed in its explanation of the part it played in the precipitation of the late war."

The election of a Deputy to represent Macao in the Portuguese Cortes took place in that Colony on Sunday last. There were four candidates for the post. Sr Sornichia obtained a majority of votes, but not enough to legalise his election. The Macao people will have again to enter into another electoral contest, to take place within a fortnight, when the majority of votes will decide. We feel sanguine that the good judgment of the Portuguese will return Sr Sornichia, for no other will advocate their cause with the goodwill and efficacy of that gentleman.—*Catholic Register*.

On Sunday, the 28th ultimo, a solemn Te Deum was sung at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Don Antonio Colomer, in thanksgiving to Almighty God for having preserved the Church from the fearful conflagration of 25th December 1878. The attendance was very large.—*Ibid*.

A letter from Kou-kou (Mongolia) says:—"We have just discovered one of the rarest Violins now existing, by the renowned maker Antonius Stradivarius. The lucky owner of this treasure, a Christian of Mongolia, was generous enough to present it to the Belgian Missionaries of Mongolia so that it may be sold for the proceeds applied to these two charitable purposes:—(1) the establishment of an Asylum for old Lamas who may be converted to Catholicism, and (2) rescuing from the Lamas Convents all young Mongols under 12 years of age, vowed by the will of their parents to a forced and perpetual celibacy, such young Mongols to be brought up in a Catholic School where they shall have the benefit of a religious and social education with full liberty to follow any honest calling they please. "These two works are deemed in the highest degree necessary for the successful spreading of Catholicism in Mongolia."—*Ibid*.

THE P. and O. Company are not likely to transfer their Gallo establishment to Colombo during 1880, as was fondly hoped. Another year is expected to pass before their steamers make Colombo the calling port. So much for the system of meddling and muddling which has latterly distinguished the official management of the harbour question. Whoever may have been His Excellency's "high naval authority," there can be no doubt that it was a great mistake, from every point of view, to state in the opening speech that we could do without a northern breakwater arm. Even had all the local shipping authorities concurred in this opinion, which is far from being the case, most of them averring the exact contrary, it would have been far more politic to avoid publicly interfering with Sir John Coode's scheme. Sir John Coode is the responsible authority; having visited Colombo he has made the scheme his own; and as an Engineer he is at the head of his profession. We can gain nothing, therefore, by opposing his engineering proposals. It is on the financial side we must approach him, and point out that his estimate of future income is too large, at the same time requesting him to modify and cut down expenditure as far as possible to suit our probable harbour revenue. We cannot have the harbour works as a millstone round the colony's neck, and we have no doubt that on the financial side of the question Sir John would readily admit that his authority may well be questioned. "Calling" steamers must not be frightened away, even if they have only 50 or 100 tons of cargo to land, nor can we lay too heavy a tax on the great Steam Companies.—*Ceylon Observer*.

THE case of Koh Tek Lok, who was deported from Nagasaki by order of the Provincial Court, which had been submitted to the Governor, was again brought forward. H.E. has ordered the prisoner to be discharged from custody.

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search was made for him and when found he was unable to produce the proper change. In defence he said he had gone to a gambling house and lost part of the money.

Sentence, two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay \$5 amends to Mr Kennedy. It was also ordered that \$5 note found on prisoner when arrested should be paid over to Mr Kennedy.

THE NAGASAKI DEPORTATION CASE. The case of Koh Tek Lok, who was deported from Nagasaki by order of the Provincial Court, which had been submitted to the Governor, was again brought forward. H.E. has ordered the prisoner to be discharged from custody.

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in the Settlement took place at the Masonic Hall on Saturday evening, with the ceremonial usual on such occasions. The R. W. Bro. D.G.M. of Northern China, R. W. Bro. C. Thorne, conducted the ceremony, assisted by W. Bro. T. W. Kingsmill, D.G.J.W., and nearly all the officers of the District Grand Lodge and other prominent brethren were present. Bro. S. Hallard, late Junior Warden and Treasurer, was installed Worshipful Master of Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 501; Bro. J. F. Holaday, late Junior Warden, was installed Worshipful Master of the Northern Lodge of China, No. 570; Bro. H. J. Fisher, late Junior Warden, was installed Worshipful Master of the Tucson Lodge, No. 1,027; and the following Brethren were invested with their various badges as Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

ROYAL SUSSEX LODGE.
Bro. P. C. Mody S.W.
" D. C. Camajoe J.W.
" A. Johnson Sec.
" R. C. Sellers Treas.
" T. Ford S.D.
" J. Howell J.D.
" L. Muller I.G.
" T. Hore Tyler.
NORTHERN LODGE OF CHINA.
Bro. J. D. Bishop S.W.
" H. A. Johnston J.W.
" W. L. Tweedie Treas.
" A. Woolley Sec.
" R. J. Sloan S.D.
" J. Findlay J.D.
" S. Reynell I.G.
" T. Hore Tyler.
TUSCAN LODGE.
Bro. J. Morris S.W.
" C. H. King J.W.
" G. E. York Treas.
" J. W. L. Williamson Sec.
" J. A. Sullivan S.D.
" S. A. Nathan J.D.
" T. H. Vale I.G.
" T. Hore Tyler.

Altogether about seventy Brethren were present, among whom, in addition to those already mentioned, we noticed W. Bros. J. Hart, D.D.G.M.; P. Orme, D.G. Treasurer; H. Evans, D.G. Registrar; W. H. Anderson, D.G. Secretary and I.P.M. of the Northern Lodge; F. J. Marshall, D.G. Supt. G. B. Work, D.G. Dir. of Cer.; G. B. Ford, D.G. Seward, and A. Johnson, D.G. Seward, Members of the District Grand Lodge of Northern China; W. Bro. Weiler, D.G.W. of the District Grand Lodge of Japan; R. W. Bro. Pemberton, R.W.M. and W. Bro. Donaldson, and Birt, P.M.'s of the Cosmopolitan Lodge; W. Bro. Camajoe, P. M. of the Royal Sussex Lodge, &c., &c. A feature of the proceedings was the presence of a Chinese brother, Dr. Suvoong, of the Kiangnan Arsenal, who, in a few remarks he made, explained that the principles of Masonry were well known and even practised by societies now existing in China. After the installation the Brethren dined together in the Banqueting Hall. A long toast list was gone through, and the Brethren separated about midnight.

We are informed that the outward mail steamer was not able to cross the Woosung Bar till about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning!! This ought to be enough to provoke quick action on the part of somebody to effect the improvement or total removal of this more than tantalising obstruction. It has been borne long enough.

(Mercury.)
Mr E. Major, of the *Shun-pao*, has received a pretty little Christmas box, in the shape of a silver cup presented to him as a testimonial from the Kiaming Relief Fund Committee, in acknowledgment of his very effective assistance in collecting subscriptions from the Chinese, in aid of their distressed fellow-countrymen. It has a Chinese inscription engraved on it.

The Chapel of St. Stephens, Sam-ting-Kur, connected with the American Episcopal Mission, was consecrated on Friday last, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Schereschewsky officiating. The building cost, \$1,034, the greater part of which was collected by Rev. Hoong Neek Wo, a native connected with that Mission, and who has for some time been under medical training at the Hongkong Hospital.

We note that the Peruvian Minister has hoisted his flag at the Astor House. Just now, Shanghai is honoured by the presence of several Foreign Ministers. There are the Austrian, the Spanish, the Dutch, and the Peruvian.

The Depth of Water in the Yangtze was lower when the *Pekin* left Hankow than has been known for some years; only 5 feet in Hankow.

PEKING. December 13.
The sudden determination of Shung How to return here overland via Chinkiang instead of taking the shorter sea route, has given rise to much conjecture. The Victory Li, was as much "at sea" as any one, for not only was his departure to Peking postponed, but extraordinary preparations were made to welcome the return of the successful Manchou diplomatist; moreover the general of the Taku forts was instructed to cruise in the Gulf of Peohill and escort Chung How to Tientsin. On the principle, I presume, of never doing things in a hurry, exemplified by the fact that some of the most enlightened mandarins in the empire oppose the introduction of telegraphs on the ground "that it makes them think too quickly," may be found one of the explanations for the ambassador's change of programme, as it is considered necessary that the projected treaty should be well considered here before Chung How's arrival. It is to the interest of Russia that the ratification of the treaty should not be delayed, but with the new year holidays intervening, and the consequent suspension of official business, it will be March before any definite decision is determined.

If rumour is to be trusted, the erratic movement of Chung How is not the only surprise in store for Li, for the victorious General of the north-west, Tso-tsun-tang, has been ordered here to consult with his successful diplomatic colleague, so that a more determined and independent political departure may be taken, as first fruits of which a curt refusal is what the Teungli Yamen have replied to the memorandum submitted to them by the late Conference. Why the Chinese Government at the present juncture should travel out of their way and attempt to administer a snub to the Foreign Diplomatic body, is one of those inexplicable proceedings that requires the mind of an Immobile to comprehend.

An effort is also being made to excite patriotic enthusiasm regarding treaty revision and the memorial of the British benevolent society regarding the young descendants of the late Kashgarian chief is very opportune. The Chinese government are becoming fully alive to the advantage of gaining political capital, especially where nothing except truth is sacrificed, for there

can be but little doubt that long ere this the cruel punishment awarded to the unfortunate children has been inflicted and effective means taken to prevent their actual fate being ascertained.

The only justification attempted by Li Huan-chang's apologists for his treachery at Soohow was that the then Futai Li only carried out the law of China and his career would have been ruined and life jeopardised if he had pursued any other course. History is only repeating itself in this instance and it will be only another added to the many illusions the British benevolent public persists in labouring under with regard to Chinese matters, if they think that their representations have had any real effect in teaching the Chinese Government a lesson in Humanity.

The remorseless cruelties which have characterised the conduct of the Chinese hostilities in Kashgar called forth a protest even from the Russian General, and if they want further practical evidence that the same spirit exists in all its ferocity let them depute a stoical representative to be present here in March next when Li Yun-tsoi, the rebel Kwangsi leader, meets his doom, and so learn a lesson of Chinese Humanity of to-day. A little dust thrown in the eyes of the benevolent public of Europe is considered discreet and harmless policy. "Adopt any means to gain your end" has been the carefully cherished motto of the Ruling Dynasty since it attained power.

It is not likely that Mr Hugh Fraser will return to Peking to resume his post, and it is not improbable that Mr Grosvenor, of Yunnan celebrity, may succeed him. The management of the China Merchants' Company at Tientsin has again changed hands, and the lightening business of the Company goes out of foreign into Chinese hands.—*Courier Cor.*

Siam.

The Siam paper for the fortnight ending Dec. 13th are full of accounts of the annual inundations which this year have been exceptional. The overflow of the river banks during the high tides of the new and full moons of October, November, and December have been unusually great. The overflow, at Ayuthia, the old capital, has diminished eighteen inches.

On the 13th the *Advertiser* writes:—Every day this week the river banks have been submerged with the rising tides. The orchards and gardens have been under water, and in those locations where the water has stood so many days in succession, many valuable fruit trees and plants have perished. The northerly and easterly breezes have again made their appearance. The air is cool and dry, the rains have ceased, and there have been deposits of dew. The overflow this week has been considerable but sensibly less than in the previous weeks. The surplus waters of the abundant rains of the late season are being rapidly lost in the ocean, and soon we shall have the usual conditions of this season of the year. The cessation of the overflow, and the subsidence of the inundations, will enable the timber merchants to place their rafts in the Bangkok market. The paddy producers will hasten to reap the remaining crops of the season, and offer them for sale. Inland people will all hasten to bring to Bangkok their commodities, and there will be but little interruption to business between this and Chinese New Year.

During the night of the 5th inst., on a branch canal off from the Daw Kanauang canal, in the vicinity of the Siamese temple bearing the name Wat Makha, a daring robbery was committed. The house was attacked by a party of 20 or 30 persons, who had come in three boats. When the attack was made, the father and mother fled, the daughter, a young woman, received 3 or 4 lashes. The plunderer, it is said, took from the house everything of value. That such a combination of desperadoes could take place in any part of Bangkok, indicates that the Siamese Government was much to do yet, to make secure the life, property and hard earnings of its industrious and thrifty subjects. Without such security there can be no real national prosperity.

Quotations.
HONGKONG, January 3.
OPIMUM—New Patna, cash, \$565
" Old, cash, 585
" New Benares, cash, 517
" Old, cash, 500
" New Malwa, credit, 700
" Allowance Teals, 225
" Old Malwa, credit, 750
" Allowance Teals, —

Exchange.
Bank, Wire, ... 3/6
" Demand, ... 3/10
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/10
" 4 months' sight, ... 3/10
Credit, 4, ... 3/10
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/10
India, Wire, ... 225
" demand, ... 225
Shanghai, demand, ... 73
" 30 days' sight, ... 73
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine ... 26.50
Sovereigns, ... 5.15.

Shares.
Hongkong Bank, 62 1/2 prem. sales.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, 1,375, sales.
China Traders Ins. Co., 1,325, sales.
North China Ins. Co., 1,125, buyers.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., 740
Chinese Insurance Co., \$300, ex divi.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$820, sales.
China Fire Ins. Co., \$220, sellers.
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 9 1/2 prem. sales.
H.K. & W. S.-boat Co., \$23 prem. sellers.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, 740
China Coast S. Nav. Co., 1,100
Gongkong Hotel Co., \$70
Gongkong Hotel Co., \$66.
China Sugar Refining Co., \$155, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.
Do. of 1877, do.

Temperature.
(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, January 3.

BAROMETRE—9 A.M. ... 30.240
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.162
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.162
THERMOMETER—3 A.M. ... 64
Do. 1 P.M. ... 67
Do. 4 P.M. ... 67
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 47
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 49
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 47
Do. Maximum ... 67
Do. Minimum over night ... 64

THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Marine-spike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to Editor, China Mail Office, by noon, on the Friday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$10 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by New Year's day.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week. The successful names will also be published.

ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. XI.

Pickaxe. Fuscine.

P proof F
I idea A
C café S
K kinetic C
A Ali I
X Xenophon N
E Eye E

Correct answers have been received from "Jack & Jill," "Globules," "Bob" and "Sublimite."

NOTE.—Acrostic No. XI. finishes this Series. The following are credited with correct answers since the commencement—Jack & Jill 6, Silenus 4, Taeping 4, Globules 3, Kobo Eagle 3, Ubique 1, *Syllable* 1, Funny Phin 1, Vox Populi 1, Bob 1, Sublimite 1. Jack & Jill will receive \$10 on calling at the China Mail Office on Monday next.

The Double Acrostics for the Services having proved, as we trusted they would, a source of amusement to many in the Colony, a new Series will begin with No. XII, and finish on the Saturday preceding Lady Day.

A premium of \$15 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct answers, and \$5 to the second.

ACROSTIC XII.—2ND SERIES.

Both soldiers and sailors alike are my martyrs
(Yet all that may come to the post are not starters)—

A sop to the people, a new innovation
Though old to Chinese, that very quaint nation.

'Tis bad enough singly, but when 'tis combined

With my first, the unpleasantest thing you can find;

'Tis then little use, but still 'tis the fashion,
And with statesmen and women for "fashion" read "passion."

1.
My love put on her bright silk gown,
The best, she thought, in all the town;
She found me, Oh! how wild her grief,
The iron gave her sole relief.

2.
I feed upon grass, and you feed upon me—
It's easy to guess, I am sure you'll agree.

3.
Walking in darkness, spectre-like,
My death-rill swells from year to year;
At once both old and young I strike;
Most me in swamps and cities fear.

4.
In size 'tis varied, subject multiform,
Stretching from earliest time to yesterday
No conquest, love song, pastoral or storm
But finds an echo in its changeful lay.

5.
Cry of a dying God,
Oh! fearful sound;
Can ere such agony
On earth be found?

6.
It is so fair, so winning, who can falter
E'en though it bring thee to a goal or halter.

7.
Home of our Faith, 'mid persecution's storm,
Blest Isle, whence sacred light o'er Britain fell,
Whilst savage Pict engaged the Saxon swarm,
As ancient chroniclers the story tell.

8.
Who has not tasted it in some degree
On this life's journey! Can it surely be
That when across this transient earthly tide
We find it, fell companion, by our side?

9.
Blest scroll in mock'ry writ
Shine on my heart,
Never thy precious truth
From me depart.

10.
Its value but the fraction of a penny,
Yet can it purchase well the bread of many.

11.
"Come pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure."
To find this thou hadst better go
To "Penrose," not "L'Allegro!"

LETTER FROM SCOTLAND.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, Nov. 30.

In closing my last letter I mentioned there was an expectation that Dr. Donald MacLeod would soon remove from Glasgow to Edinburgh.

The Committee, as I said, had agreed unanimously to recommend him to the congregation.

When the congregation met it was suggested that their interests had been long neglected pastorally, and that there might be a continuation of slipshod ministering unto them in the event of the Rev. Dr. having a deal to do as editor of *Good Words*.

The Committee replied that he had made enquiry and believed the editorship was a "good deal of a name."

Thereupon the election took place. Dr. MacLeod, however, could not let *Good Words* suffer and so he at once wrote to the newspapers stating that he was the real *bona fide* article as editor of *Good Words* and in that capacity had a deal to do; and ultimately he wrote to the Presbytery declining the call.

Beyond the editorial question there had been a lack of arrangement as to matters monetary. The fact is, the stipend is only about \$250, and to induce a minister of Dr. MacLeod's position to accept that it was necessary to promise a supplement. Such was promised and the Committee thought the arrangement rested on their "honour"; but their nominees had been disappointed, and the promise had not been put into practical shape by submission to the Kirk Session. So he won't come here; and great is the wrath connected therewith.

During the past month Edinburgh institutions have been materially aided by a new Infirmary for Ladies have been opened and a monument to Dean Ramsay, the genial author of the many humorous stories in "Reminiscences of Scottish Character," has been uncovered.

As I indicated previously, we could get none of Royalty to open the Infirmary, so we did it ourselves. There was no procession, but an immense crowd was within and about the building. The Lord Provost (Boyd) held the place of honour and was supported by the Principal and Professors, representatives of public bodies and subscribers and others identified with the Institution. Built on 34 acres of ground, fronting on their North side the West Meadows and surrounded by open grounds of its own to the extent of 8 acres, the Infirmary consists of a splendid series of buildings, after the Scotch Baronial style. A strong contrast is presented between the germ of 1729, founded on £2000 in a hired house in a dingy corner, and the splendid establishment of the present day, capable of accommodating 600 patients, the largest in the kingdom, equipped with every modern appliance, surrounded by pictureque surroundings, basking in sunshine, and sweet with fresh air in every corner. For every patient there will be 2350 cubic feet as against 1800 in St. Thomas', London. It will be a blessing to the sick; and a great acquisition to the Edinburgh University. There are three large rooms for the students; the great theatre alone has accommodation for 600 of them. The total cost has been little short of £350,000 and only a deficiency of 230,000 now remains which the managers are to endeavour still to raise by public subscription in addition to the previous £100,000 raised in that manner. As an illustration of what our Infirmary does I may mention that for the last few years it had an average of 5000 patients within its walls, besides about twice that number treated each year at the dispensary and out-of-doors. After the opening ceremony, which was attended by thousands, the place was thrown open to the public in the evening and was then visited by thousands more. After a time the gates were closed and people were admitted only at intervals. This nearly led to a row among disappointed roughs. The crowd in the streets was immense and with all the precautions a number of old women and girls had to get special "indulgences" to permit their leaving the squeeze. I stepped along in the evening to see how matters went: I wonder some children were not killed. A greater crush, among all I have been in, I never experienced, and after all, hundreds trusting to the directions on the walls, were simply led through a long corridor and out again to an open square from which the only opening available led to the street. Some however were able to see through the wards which have been furnished by private and extra subscriptions. Most of the ladies were anxious for a trip to the kitchen; the "range" there is equal to the proverbial roast,—an ox. The patients have been moved into the new Infirmary, and for two days for several weeks the public are to be allowed to see over the buildings. This may assist in the house-to-house canvass. Why should there not be a collection at the door? The Lord Provost objects to give, even for its "benefit," the patronage of the Magistrates to the theatrical representations. And so would David Deane have done in the "Heart of Mid-Lothian."

On the day following that ceremony we had "another of the same" in the consecration of St. Mary's Cathedral—a building erected at the West End for the Episcopal Church in Scotland. The origin thereof was that two ladies of "pious memory," the Misses Walker, daughters of a dean of that name, left most of their means for the creation and maintenance of a Cathedral. They suggested that the fund should accumulate till £30,000 was available, but with the regard shown now-a-days for such desires on the part of the departed, the trustees, with the intervention of an Act of Parliament, have kept it longer and have put up a building which has cost four times that sum. It is a fine ornament to the city, although the magnificent spire somewhat looks "dumpy" at a distance. The beautiful and costly pile will have chairs for about 1,600; it contains a grand organ, and above, has a fine peal of ten bells, the largest of which weighs 42 cwt. The opening service was attended by Episcopals from all parts of Scotland and by a good many from across the border. Of clergy there were present 200; and there were 13 Bishops from all ends of the earth. In the evening the laity entertained the clergy to dinner when, over the good cheer, there was of course grateful mention of the fact that Jeannie Geddes and her stool are both now at rest, and many congratulations were given the small but persevering little body as to its condition in the home of Presbyterianism.

Speaking of ornaments to Edinburgh, whose face, it has been said, is her fortune, who was a no trifler on her brow and appears more beautiful the older she becomes, one word as to provision for Edinburgh's first and rarest ornaments—the ladies. The Ladies' Educational Association here, in providing bursaries and other attractions, have been working hard for the last twelve years towards systematic education for women. For their extraordinary labours the professors have had on an average upwards of 260 tickets a year. But now the ladies for a time at last have given up hope of mixed classes and have started a University of their own, in Shandwick Place. The lecture hall will hold 200 students—criticisms seasons—excepted—and there are suitable class, reading and other rooms. The Institution was opened the other Saturday under the presidency of the Countess of Rothesand, in presence of a distinguished assembly. Sir Alexander Grant, Principal of the University, congratulated the fair dames on their "fresh departure." Still, he said, his dream of some noble academic edifice, a Parthenon, "Maiden's Home" in this modern Athens had not been realized. Mr. Jacob Bright thinks that the desire for separate classes is a superstition. Sir Alexander expressed a different view. He remarked that Mr. Bright is a theorist and described his definition as a misnomer. He otherwise spoke shyly of admitting ladies to the University classes. He conceives that mixed classes might break down the regard for the "reverences of life," and fears that the rivalry of a class room, between young men and women of 18 to 22 years, might lead to the sacrifice of some of those feelings which the custom of ages has made instinctive to us and which are the "delicate bloom of civilization." Sir Alexander hinted that his fair hearers must not imagine the whole face of the world was going to be changed or that the relation between the sexes was going to be presently altered. Plato's theories, he snarled added, were not conceived in the interests of women; on the contrary they were proposals for abolishing the family and eliminating the feminine element from the world; and the world on the whole was too sensible to adopt these insidious proposals. The learned baronet also suggested for the consideration of the sweet girl graduates that they should not study "eram" nor "sham," and further that they should continue their studies even after they have "come out." But I must leave the blue-stockings, only adding that their classes will be conducted by Professors of the University and that their new Institution may no doubt be regarded as abiding for generation or two the question here of mixed classes.

To quit these subjects it may interest you more in Hongkong to know that we in Edinburgh are now living under a New Police and Municipal Act the provisions of which are perhaps unparalleled for the power they confer on the authorities to interfere with the liberty of the subject. Immense discretion is vested in our police and magistrates; a man pretty well versed in these enactments remarked to me the other day that, in a free country, we are now in what can scarcely be regarded as a free city. Magistrates are not generally credited with much common sense, but we must hope that ours will temper their justice with mercy. Already I see the sheriff has refused to convict two men who were brought before him charged simply with walking up and down the middle of the High Street after 11 or 12 o'clock. They had been looking at the shopkeepers shutting up. One would think there had been little else to watch and little amusement in that. The men were known as thieves, but the judge would not have that as "good enough." If the accused had been prowling in a dark lane it might have sufficed; but really one must draw the line somewhere, even for thieves. The new Act is well calculated to put down what you have something of in Hongkong—gambling, the police have sweeping powers over suspected places; and if two men make a bet in a public house, the proprietor is liable to a fine. Another branch of the "Fancy" has already felt the iron hand of this Act. Not only must no other women keep them, but even proprietors who let houses in which they are "harboured" are liable to heavy penalties. Already some of the "heads of the profession" I am told, are off to London and other towns south, and the suburbs here too are inundated with their painted cheeks; "anywhere, anywhere out of the"—police boundaries of the city seems to be their motto at present; and the result is that residents in quiet country retreats are disgusted and the county authorities will ere long be at their wits end. For as it is sufficient that in the evening our principal streets present quite another appearance already. There is seemingly a vast improvement. Still some people fear that the evil will only be the more driven into home life; they picture nasty discoveries regarding domestic servants and female lodgers, or imagine harrowing tales of insult bestowed on underserving women by ignorant policemen.

I don't mean to burden this letter with politics, but it would scarcely be consistent with the signs of the times not to mention the visitor we are to have here next week. Mr. Gladstone will arrive at Dalmeny Castle this week, and there remain the guest of the Earl of Roseberry until and during his electioneering tour next week. Immense excitement is fermenting as to his appearances here and in the county. The Liberal Committee have undoubtedly worked well in arranging preliminaries, and I expect that there will be a great turnout. Bonfires and tar-barrels will, I have no doubt, be the order of the night. The meeting will of course be large. On the Saturday there will be two monster gatherings in Edinburgh, at which we will have in town deputations throughout Scotland, and addresses will be presented by each, unless indeed an arrangement is carried out to have only one and that a combined national address. Our Town Council had a lively discussion over a proposal to "address" the county candidate and the proposer carried his motion by 24 to 7. There is to be a meeting in Edinburgh in the Music Hall, one in the Corn Exchange, and one in the Waverley Markets. For the former, which is that for the county electors; there have been applications from all over Scotland. For the others the tickets have been distributed among Liberal Associations and balloted for by their members.

An interesting event, says a recent Resolution of the Bengal Government, in the educational history of the year 1878-79, was the success of Miss Kadambini Bose at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. Miss Bose was graded in the second division; she missed, only by one mark, the first. Sir Ashley Eden, with commendable gallantry, created a special junior scholarship for Miss Bose; and Sir Stuart Dayley expresses a hope that other young ladies will follow her example.

THE CITY EDITOR'S REVENGE.

A TALE OF VERBOSITY, VOLUBILITY, VERBIAGE, QUOTATIVENESS AND BLOOD.

(New York Graphic.)

"I will write you my experience in a New York three-cent lodging-house," said the tramp.

The city editor was a tolerably humane man. It was painful to see this starved fellow-being, who had probably walked the streets all the winter's night, imploring him for something to do in order to live—to live that he might suffer and endure still more from cold and hunger. So slipping a quarter in the tramp's hand he said:

"Well, here's paper, pens and ink. Write up your station-house experience and I'll publish it and pay you for it."

The literary tramp sat down and wrote. After he had covered fifteen large sheets the editor mildly remarked, "My friend, we can't give you more than half a column. Space is valuable in our paper. Let's see what you have written."

And he read thus: "It has been indeed correctly remarked by the poet that 'man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.' How many to-day are enjoying all the comforts and luxuries of life, rolling on the chariot wheels of wealth, secure from poverty or want in their palatial residences," and so the L. T. had written on four or five closely covered sheets.

"Look here, my friend," said the editor, "this won't do. This isn't telling our readers anything about the three-cent lodging-house. We want your experience. We can't print what you've written. You must try it over again. Now, tell us what you saw, how the beds and cells looked, the character of the lodgers and so on."

"I thought I would give a short preface to my experience," said the literary tramp.

"No, no. Cut off the preface. Tell the bare facts," said the editor.

The L. T. commenced again. Sheet full glided from his practised hand. The editor pitied the poor fellow, but he saw the inevitable. He smelt too many words to the square fact.

"Let's see what you've got now," said he, after the verbose literary tramp had written another half hour.

"I haven't quite finished yet. I'll be through in one minute," said the L. T., and he wrote at high pressure for another half hour longer.

"Let's see what you've got now," said the perturbed editor, and again he read from the L. T.'s copy thus:

"Facts are stubborn things. It is well said that truth is stranger than fiction. Who forty years ago dreamed of the electric telegraph, the sewing-machine, the photograph, the phonograph, the telephone, the micro—"

"O, see here," groaned the city editor, "what in thunder has the telephone and microphone got to do with your experience in a three-cent lodging-house? We don't want a scientific essay from you or a sentimental poem. We want your experience in a three-cent lodging-house."

"I thought I would lead your readers gently and as it were imperceptibly up to the subject," said the L. T., working his right big toe nervously out of the crack in his boot.

"We want nothing but facts!" howled the editor. "Plain bare, bald, naked, undressed, raw facts. Don't try any fine writing, word painting, preaching or quoting. Haven't you tortured some newspaper before?"

"I was assistant editor for a few weeks on the *Billeville Cowcatcher*," said the L. T. "But their font gave out during one of my leaders, and the managing man showed me the western door and said: 'Go west, young man, go west! I went west. I have returned—under, not on the rail. In fact, rode underneath, you know. But that editor could not appreciate my easy, flowing style. I take Addison for my model.'"

"Addison!" cried the editor. "I wouldn't have Addison on my staff if he'd work for nothing. He'd be all day working up a dog-fight. Sit down; I'll give you one more trial!"

The L. T. sat down, remarking that he had taken the first prize in English composition at college.

"You have?" said the C. E. "That's enough. It's no use. They've ruined you for newspaper work. Poor young man!"

"Give me one more trial," said the L. T.

"Let drive!" said the C. E.

The L. T. sat down and wrote: "Being in sorely straitened circumstances and not having the wherewithal to purchase better accommodations for developing tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep—sleep which knits up the ravelled sleaves of care—and feeling as I walked the streets, with but 10 cents lawful currency and the root of evil in my pocket, the absolute necessity of replying in the arms of Morpheus, knowing that if I subjected myself another night to the inclemency of the weather, (meanwhile the city editor was looking over the literally verbose tramp's manuscript, and as he did so he partly drew his revolver from its proper pocket.)

"It is better to do it!" he murmured. "He's got it. He's got it bad. Verbosity, volubility, verbiage and quotativeness. All four diseases combined. He'll never get on. He's been neglected. The disease has progressed too far. It were a mercy to put him out of this prolonged misery resulting from want and starvation." And the C. E. cooked his pistol while the literary verbose tramp persistently wrote on thus:

"Knowing, I say, that if I, another dark, cold and stormy night again subjected myself to the inclemency of the weather that a fresh impetus might be given to the disease, inherent in our family for generations—namely chronic absorption and degeneration of diaphragm into the duodenum. Knowing this, I say, I resolved to sink the few remaining vestiges of former pride, to pocket them, in fact, to—"

"This is too much!" muttered the city editor, bringing his revolver to full cock. "He hasn't got to the door of that three-cent lodging-house yet. In fact, I may say, judging from present indications, there seems to be a strong probability if matters retain their present aspect and this sort of in statu quo is retained for any prolonged period—hang it! if I ain't catching the disease myself—verbosity, words, words, words! words with nothing to 'em, and if this chap hangs around here, he'll infect every reporter in the office, to say nothing of the editorial staff, who're diseased already, and the paper will become a mere dictionary of phrases and quotations. Yes, I'll do it now," and he put the revolver muzzle into the L. T.'s tympanum, while the L. T. absorbed in his subject, wrote on and on thus:

"I said I was resolved to sink the few

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"O, see here," groaned the city editor, "what in thunder has the telephone and microphone got to do with your experience in a three-cent lodging-house? We don't want a scientific essay from you or a sentimental poem. We want your experience in a three-cent lodging-house."

"I thought I would lead your readers gently and as it were imperceptibly up to the subject," said the L. T., working his right big toe nervously out of the crack in his boot.

"We want nothing but facts!" howled the editor. "Plain bare, bald, naked, undressed, raw facts. Don't try any fine writing, word painting, preaching or quoting. Haven't you tortured some newspaper before?"

"I was assistant editor for a few weeks on the *Billeville Cowcatcher*," said the L. T. "But their font gave out during one of my leaders, and the managing man showed me the western door and said: 'Go west, young man, go west! I went west. I have returned—under, not on the rail. In fact, rode underneath, you know. But that editor could not appreciate my easy, flowing style. I take Addison for my model.'"

"Addison!" cried the editor. "I wouldn't have Addison on my staff if he'd work for nothing. He'd be all day working up a dog-fight. Sit down; I'll give you one more trial!"

The L. T. sat down, remarking that he had taken the first prize in English composition at college.

"You have?" said the C. E. "That's enough. It's no use. They've ruined you for newspaper work. Poor young man!"

"Give me one more trial," said the L. T.

"Let drive!" said the C. E.

The L. T. sat down and wrote: "Being in sorely straitened circumstances and not having the wherewithal to purchase better accommodations for developing tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep—sleep which knits up the ravelled sleaves of care—and feeling as I walked the streets, with but 10 cents lawful currency and the root of evil in my pocket, the absolute necessity of replying in the arms of Morpheus, knowing that if I subjected myself another night to the inclemency of the weather, (meanwhile the city editor was looking over the literally verbose tramp's manuscript, and as he did so he partly drew his revolver from its proper pocket.)

"It is better to do it!" he murmured. "He's got it. He's got it bad. Verbosity, volubility, verbiage and quotativeness. All four diseases combined. He'll never get on. He's been neglected. The disease has progressed too far. It were a mercy to put him out of this prolonged misery resulting from want and starvation." And the C. E. cooked his pistol while the literary verbose tramp persistently wrote on thus:

"Knowing, I say, that if I, another dark, cold and stormy night again subjected myself to the inclemency of the weather that a fresh impetus might be given to the disease, inherent in our family for generations—namely chronic absorption and degeneration of diaphragm into the duodenum. Knowing this, I say, I resolved to sink the few remaining vestiges of former pride, to pocket them, in fact, to—"

"This is too much!" muttered the city editor, bringing his revolver to full cock. "He hasn't got to the door of that three-cent lodging-house yet. In fact, I may say, judging from present indications, there seems to be a strong probability if matters retain their present aspect and this sort of in statu quo is retained for any prolonged period—hang it! if I ain't catching the disease myself—verbosity, words, words, words! words with nothing to 'em, and if this chap hangs around here, he'll infect every reporter in the office, to say nothing of the editorial staff, who're diseased already, and the paper will become a mere dictionary of phrases and quotations. Yes, I'll do it now," and he put the revolver muzzle into the L. T.'s tympanum, while the L. T. absorbed in his subject, wrote on and on thus:

"I said I was resolved to sink the few

THE CITY EDITOR'S REVENGE.

A TALE OF VERBOSITY, VOLUBILITY, VERBIAGE, QUOTATIVENESS AND BLOOD.

(New York Graphic.)

"I will write you my experience in a New York three-cent lodging-house," said the tramp.

The city editor was a tolerably humane man. It was painful to see this starved fellow-being, who had probably walked the streets all the winter's night, imploring him for something to do in order to live—to live that he might suffer and endure still more from cold and hunger. So slipping a quarter in the tramp's hand he said:

"Well, here's paper, pens and ink. Write up your station-house experience and I'll publish it and pay you for it."

The literary tramp sat down and wrote. After he had covered fifteen large sheets the editor mildly remarked, "My friend, we can't give you more than half a column. Space is valuable in our paper. Let's see what you have written."

And he read thus: "It has been indeed correctly remarked by the poet that 'man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.' How many to-day are enjoying all the comforts and luxuries of life, rolling on the chariot wheels of wealth, secure from poverty or want in their palatial residences," and so the L. T. had written on four or five closely covered sheets.

"Look here, my friend," said the editor, "this won't do. This isn't telling our readers anything about the three-cent lodging-house. We want your experience. We can't print what you've written. You must try it over again. Now, tell us what you saw, how the beds and cells looked, the character of the lodgers and so on."

"I thought I would give a short preface to my experience," said the literary tramp.

"No, no. Cut off the preface. Tell the bare facts," said the editor.

The L. T. commenced again. Sheet full glided from his practised hand. The editor pitied the poor fellow, but he saw the inevitable. He smelt too many words to the square fact.

"Let's see what you've got now," said he, after the verbose literary tramp had written another half hour.

"I haven't quite finished yet. I'll be through in one minute," said the L. T., and he wrote at high pressure for another half hour longer.

"Let's see what you've got now," said the perturbed editor, and again he read from the L. T.'s copy thus:

"Facts are stubborn things. It is well said that truth is stranger than fiction. Who forty years ago dreamed of the electric telegraph, the sewing-machine, the photograph, the phonograph, the telephone, the micro—"

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POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied notes, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 3 cents per oz.
Post Cards, 3 cents each.
Registration, 3 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per oz.
Post Cards, 6 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.Z.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.Z.), Hayti (N.Z.), New Granada (N.Z.), Panama (N.Z.), and Venezuela (N.Z.):—

Via San Francisco or Melbourne. Brindisi.
Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.Z.), Ecuador (N.Z.), Nicaragua (N.Z.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 10
Registration, None None None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — — —
to British & Union — — —
West Indies only, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin China, Tongkin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 3 2 2
Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or any other quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Patterns and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post, and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, adds of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles, as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Iodine, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to demand these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will propay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with a serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless great large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coins, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 3 lbs.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but nevertheless it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handily bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2.....18 cents.
" 25.....36 "
" 50.....54 "
" 100.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to \$25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 5 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence, January 2, 1880.

Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.
Adkins, Thos.	MacCarthy, Dr.
Anderson, Thos.	Chas. E.
(Engineer)	Marmont, B.
Andrade, Jolo J.	Marshall, Mrs.
Atack, Myran	1 regd. Robert
Ayoon	1 regd. McDuer, Mrs.
Baring, A.	1 regd. McFarlane
Beaufre, Arthur	1 card Richard
Benkmann, Carl	1 card McFarlane, Wm.
Browne, Capt.	1 Meyer, A. P.
A. B.	1 Nishit, Geo.
Cararo, Sig. E.	1 card Moreno, Capt.
Ching Yang Hup	1 C. C.
Craig, Henry	1 Neid, Mathew
Crofton, George	1 Ng Ah On
Dahlgren, G. F.	1 Nicholson
Davis, G.	1 2 Alex. (seaman)
Dawe, Wm.	1 Nicolas, Sor. Diego
Doig, R.	1 1 Nielsen, F. O.
Douglas, G.	1 Noel, F. A.
Drivers, Jack	1 O'Brien Timothy
Duhamel, Chas.	1 Page, John Ed.
Eaton, James	1 Parlane, James
Emery, H. C.	1 Pearson, J.
Emanuel, J. M.	1 Poyed, Morteld
Er-Gee-Lee, Rev.	1 Quong Yee
Ettridge, Frank	1 Quong Yee Wai
Fernandes, David	1 1 Regd. Robinson, P. P.
Fongora, M.	1 1 Rodriguez Sabina
Francis, Francis	1 1 Rosenthal, Dr. S.
Francisco, Yg.	1 1 Russell, Moner
Franchuch, G.	1 1 Rummelshagen, K.
Fuchs, Ed.	1 1 Salgado, Sor. Jose
Garratt Walter	1 Sell, G. P.
Gist, D. F. D.	1 Sherwood, O. S.
Gi Goum	1 Shin Lim
Gundinger,	1 Siliffant, E.
Francisca	1 Smith, W. Farr
Graham, Mrs.	1 1 Sonz, A. M. F.
L. E.	1 1 Stone, E.
Green, Mrs. M. E.	1 1 Satten, W.
Hair, John	1 1 Satten, Miss N. S.
Hannan, Chas. A.	1 1 Tolowitz, T.
Harcadisto, E. L.	1 1 Thorston, Mrs.
Haworth, J.	1 1 G. E.
Hendson, John	1 1 Von & Co.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore K, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Charlton	4	Johnson	Brit. str.	786	Dec. 25	Hop Kee	Saloon	8th inst.
China	5	Alderton	Brit. str.	1070	Dec. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Churrua	5	Haros	Span. str.	398	Dec. 23	Remedios & Co.	Manila	To-day
Consolation	5	Young	Brit. str.	764	Dec. 26	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	5th inst.
Crusader	5	Kovins	Brit. str.	647	Dec. 10	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	6th, daylight
Danube	5	Clancy	Brit. str.	561	Dec. 25	Yuen Fat Hong	Saloon	7th, daylight
Diamante	5	Thobaud	Brit. str.	514	Jan. 2	Russell & Co.	Amoy	To-day
Emmy	5	Blanco	Span. str.	220	Jan. 2	Remedios & Co.	Amoy and Manila	To-day
Esmeralda	5	Talbot	Brit. str.	395	Jan. 2	Russell & Co.	Manila	To-day
Fame	5	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	Jan. 2	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Manila	Tug Plying
Glenfiddis	5	Wilcox	Brit. str.	1408	Jan. 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	
Guinevere	5	Johannsen	Ger. str.	1130	Dec. 31	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	
Kiangchow	5	Love	Brit. str.	159	Jan. 3	Kwok Acheong	Holchow	To-day
Menelaus	5	Billings	Brit. str.	1559	Jan. 1	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy & Shanghai	at daylight
Namoa	5	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	Dec. 31	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Norma	5	Love	Brit. str.	608	May 31	Kwok Acheong	Saloon	To-day
Olympia	5	Nagel	Ger. str.	783	Dec. 24	Meyer & Co.	Saloon	To-day
Suez Gulf	8	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders Insurance Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Sea Lion	5	Edon	Brit. str.	1390	Jan. 2	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Thales	7	Peters	Brit. str.	820	Dec. 25	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sailing Vessels								
Alden Bess	4	Noyes	Amer. bgo.	842	Dec. 18	Rozario & Co.	New York	
Alce Reed	3	Killoran	Amer. bgo.	873	Dec. 6	Vogel & Co.	Singapore	Cleared
Amy Turner	3	Newell	Amer. bgo.	991	Dec. 8	Russell & Co.	Manila	Wanchai Pier
Aurora	3	Thompson	Dan. bgo.	570	Dec. 8	Wieler & Co.	Manila	
Bonito	4	Thompson	Ger. bgo.	524	Dec. 12	Stemmen & Co.	Manila	
Bua Cao	2	Lange	Span. bgo.	338	Jan. 2	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		For Sale
Carl	4	Thompson	Ger. bgo.	225	Dec. 20	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Ceres	2	McWilliam	Brit. bgo.	484	Dec. 15	Yuen Fat Hong		For Sale
Chamron Kamry	2	Stolze	Span. bgo.	480	Dec. 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Chocola	3	Kennett	Brit. bgo.	1062	Dec. 18	Vogel & Co.	New York	
City of Boston	3	Crosby	Amer. sh.	358	Nov. 29	Vogel & Co.	London	
Claro Babayan	4	Polson	Brit. bgo.	369	Nov. 26	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	New York	
Echo	3	Tozer	Brit. bgo.	391	Nov. 9	Vogel & Co.	London	
Elizabeth Childs	3	Lindbergh	Amer. sh.	1131	Dec. 5	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Empire	3	Gunn	Brit. bgo.	391	Jan. 9	Wieler & Co.	London	Cleared
Emulation	3	Jacobson	Dan. bgo.	365	Nov. 9	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Fleming	3	Walter	Ger. bgo.	446	Nov. 29	Russell & Co.		
Frederick Perthes	3	Forbes	Amer. bgo.	670	Dec. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Garibaldi	3	Dontau	Span. bgo.	542	Nov. 26	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Goliath	3	Schulthorst	Ger. sch.	241	Nov. 26	Vogel & Co.		
Harmonie	3	Havener	Amer. bgo.	885	Dec. 11	Melchers & Co.		
Haydn Brown	3	Millican	Brit. bgo.	405	Oct. 20	Vogel & Co.		
Hazel Holmes	3	Countran	Swed. bgo.	289	Dec. 26	Edmund Schellhase & Co.		
Hesperus	3	Specht	Ger. bgo.	787	Dec. 26	Stemmen & Co.		
Highlander	3	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 16	Vogel & Co.		
Hindoo	5	Mathieson	Ger. bgo.	541	Dec. 25	Vogel & Co.	London	
John Nicholson	7	Campbell	Brit. sh.	685	Dec. 9	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	
Katie Flickinger	4	Gilman	Amer. bktine.	472	Dec. 29	Russell & Co.	Hamburg	
Malina	3	Kluge	Ger. bgo.	480	Dec. 26	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	
Middlesea	7	Ambrose	Brit. bgo.	1191	Dec. 12	Borneo Co., Limited		
Morning Star	2	Michaelson	Brit. bgo.	570	Dec. 27	Chinese	New York	
Moses B. Tower	3	Hall	Amer. bktine.	637	Nov. 30	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Palma	4	Blige	Ger. bgo.	299	Nov. 12	Vogel & Co.	London	
Pampero	3	McKee	Brit. bgo.	558	Nov. 17	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Papa	3	Bannau	Ger. bgo.	748	Dec. 28	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Peiho	1	Seekamp	Ger. bgo.	433	Jan. 28	Stemmen & Co.	Philippines	
Primus	7	Bergman	Russ. sh.	1168	Nov. 28	Melchers & Co.	New York	
Prince Frederick	4	Olague	Brit. sh.	1490	Dec. 29	Russell & Co.		
R. M. Hayward	2	Doane	Amer. bktine.	605	Jan. 2	Russell & Co.		
Roderick May	3	Nicolson	Brit. bgo.	384	Nov. 26	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Saml. D. Carleton	7	Freeman	Amer. bgo.	209	Dec. 2	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Sophie	4	Bang	Ger. bgo.	1129	Oct. 15	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Southern Cross	7	Gibb	Amer. sh.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Ray		
Spartan	3	Vincent	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 14	Russell & Co.		
Sumatra	3	Clough	Brit. bgo.	367	Nov. 14	E. Tye Hong		
Three Brothers	2	Khalcke	Brit. bgo.	456	Nov. 28	Vogel & Co.	London	
Winlow	4	Barker	Brit. bgo.	456	Nov. 28	Vogel & Co.		
WHAMPOA								
Fantaisie	Cooper	Brit. bgo.	693	Dec. 15	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London		
Marco Polo	Breckwold	Ger. bgo.	358	Dec. 11	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg		
CANTON								
Amoy	Drowes	Brit. str.	814	Jan. 1	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai		
Hochung	Peterson	Chl. str.	849	Jan. 1	S. O. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Hart	7	British	gun vessel	584	4	120	Dec. 31	R. Evans
Iron Duke	7	British	flag-ship (iron-clad)	6430	14	800	Dec. 18	Henry F. Cleveland
Kerguelen	7	French	corvette	2591	...	...	...	Mathew
Mecanee	6	British	military hospital	600	4	120	Nov. 8	O. H. Palmer
Peng-chou-hai	K. D.	Chinese	irrigate	2000	...	...	Jan. 2	A. R. K. Benham
Richmond	6	U. S.	gunboat	455	4	60	Dec. 29	Lt. Com. M. L. Bridges
Sheldrake	6	British	man-of-war	...	...	...	Aug. 5	Francisco Alaraz
Vencedora	8	Spanish	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Smith
Victor Emanuel	5	British	despatch vessel	835	2	250	Jan. 2	William M. Annesley

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iohang	700	Ogeton	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Klang	617	Hayland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Pow J. Jeejeebhoy	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	...	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	...	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Tung Tung	314	Degan	O. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai	180	Brown	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Ching-on	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-po	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Chun-tung	180	6	60	...
Li-sha	150	2	20	Chun Ti Hu
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	Read
Quang-on	120	4	40	O. H. Palmer
Shen-chi	180	5	60	Li Ping Tye
Sul-tung	180	4	60	J. H. Wade
Tsing-tung	180	6	60	J. B. Murray
Tsing-po	100	3	40	Bessard

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Dec. 27, 1879.	Dec. 28, 1879.
Hae An	Hankow
*Namoa	Han-kwang
	Hideyoshi Maru
	H. C. Orested
	*Hwal-yuen
	Kearl-Hind
	Kiang-ghing
	Kiang-kwan
	Kiang-piau
	Kiang-ping
	Kiang-teen
	Kiang-tung
	Orissa
	Paulah
	*Peehawur
	Ping-on
	Chin-tung
	Chin-tung
	Europe
	Gentle Maru
	Gordon Castle
	Hae-tung

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Dec. 24, 1879.	Dec. 25, 1879.
Albion	Brit. steam-yacht
Anadyr	French
Anchises	for London, &c.
Cheloo	British
Chin-tung	Chinese
Craiglands	British
Europe	British
Gentle Maru	Japanese
Gordon Castle	British
Hae-tung	Chinese

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 3rd, 1880.

At 1070 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	350	300	來路烟猪肉
" Amc. Sugar cured, . . "	225	200	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . . "	200	170	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . "	150	120	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . "	10	80	湯肉
" Steak, . . . "	150	140	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	牛腩
" " corned, . . . "	300	270	鹹牛腩
" Head, . . . "	750	700	牛頭
" Heart, . . . "	130	120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, catty	130	120	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	50	45	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . . "	60	50	牛腰
" Tail, . . . "	100	90	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80	70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300	270	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . . "	200	180	金華火腿
" English, . . . "	350	320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	160	羊腩
" Leg, . . . "	180	160	羊手
" Shoulder, . . . "	140	120	羊手
Pigs' Chit'ngs, . . . catty	70	60	豬蹄
" Feet, . . . "	100	90	豬蹄
" Fry, . . . "	110	100	豬蹄
" Head, . . . "	90	80	豬蹄
" Heart, . . . each	60	50	豬蹄
" Kidneys, . . . "	100	90	豬蹄
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110	豬蹄
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	150	豬蹄
" Corned, . . . "	150	140	豬蹄
" Leg, . . . "	160	150	豬蹄
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	110	100	豬蹄
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	450	400	羊頭
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . . "	70	60	羊腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	140	130	羊肝
Sticking Pigs, . . . each	\$2.	\$1.25	豬仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	110	生牛油
" Mutton, . . . "	110	100	生牛油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120	生牛油
Veal, . . . "	140	130	生牛油
Poultry.			生口
Capon, . . . catty	200	180	雞
Deer, Shanghai, . . . each	\$2.50	\$2	鴨
Doves, . . . each	100	90	鴨
Duck, . . . catty	110	100	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	90	鴨
Fowls, . . . catty	160	150	鴨
Geese, . . . "	110	100	鴨
Partridges, . . . each	800	250	鴨
Pheasants, Shanghai, pair	600	500	鴨
Pigeons, . . . each	130	120	鴨
Quail, . . . "	80	70	鴨
Rabbits, live, Canton, . . .	600	500	鴨
Rabbits, Shanghai, . . . "	500	400	鴨
Snipe, . . . each	110	100	鴨
Teal, . . . "	160	150	鴨
Turkeys, Cock, . . . catty	500	400	鴨
" Hen, . . . "	350	300	鴨
Wild Duck, . . . pair	600	500	鴨
" Goose, . . . each	700	600	鴨
Woodcock, Shanghai, each	500	—	鴨
Fish.			海鮮
Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred	250	200	魚
Bream, . . . catty	80	70	魚
Carp, . . . "	80	70	魚
Catfish, . . . "	60	40	魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . "	160	150	魚
Crabs, . . . "	100	80	魚
Cuttle Fish, . . . "	70	60	魚
Dace, . . . "	80	70	魚
Dog Fish, . . . "	50	40	魚
Dory, . . . "	120	110	魚
Eels, Congor . . . "	60	50	魚
" Fresh water . . . "	120	100	魚
" Silver . . . "	140	120	魚
File Fish, . . . "	70	60	魚
Fresh Fish, Large . . . "	140	120	魚
" Small . . . "	80	70	魚
Frogs, . . . "	140	120	魚
Garoupe, . . . "	130	120	魚
Gudgeon, . . . "	80	—	魚
Gurnard, . . . "	80	70	魚
Haddock, . . . "	80	70	魚
Herring, fresh . . . "	80	70	魚
Labrus, . . . catty	70	60	魚
Live Fish, . . . "	110	100	魚
Lobsters, . . . "	100	90	魚
Mackerel, . . . "	70	60	魚
Mullet, . . . "	80	70	魚
Oysters, . . . "	110	100	魚
Parrot Fish, . . . "	120	100	魚